THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1178.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

WILL BE SOLD,

To the higheſt bidder, at Hanover Courthouſe, on the 22d day of February next, (it being court day)

THE Plantation formerly the property of William Norvell, deceaſed, in the county of Hanover, containing 338 acres, with the half of a valuable Grift Mill adjoining the ſame, on Chickahominy Swamp, within twelve miles of Richmond. This land is pleaſantly ſituated and remarkably healthy; and has on it a good dwelling houſe, kitchen, dairy, and three good barns, one of which is commodious and lately built—alſo a valuable Orchard affording a ſufficiency of fruit every other year to make from 250 to 300 gallons of brandy. The Mill is ſituated in a good neighbourhood, and receives annually from 130 to 150 barrels of toll corn.

The terms of ſale will be one third in hand, the balance in ſix and twelve months. A deed of truſt on the property will be required to ſecure the two laſt payments.

Thomas Norvell.

January 5th, 1804.

Mr. CORNILLON,

HAS the honor of informing the citizens of Richmond, Manchester and its vicinity, that having engaged a houſe on Shockoe Hill, which he is to occupy in a few days, he propoſes to open there

Two Schools,

For the FRENCH LANGUAGE.

One every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday, from 11 to 2 o'clock for the Young Ladies and another the ſame days from 6 to 8 o'clock in the evening for grown young gentlemen already in buſineſs. Both will begin the 16th of this month, and the terms will be thoſe cuſtomary in town for that tuition. As to the Academy for French and Muſic for Young Ladies, which Mr and Mrs Cornillan propoſe to raiſe, they are very happy to announce that a gentleman known in this place for his ability in drawing, will attend it regularly as ſoon as it ſhall be opened. And to ſuch families who have not heard of mr and Mrs Cornillon's character, capacity in their purſuits, and morals, they may have the moſt ſatisfactory evidence, by peruſing letters from characters of the higheſt reſpectability in the neighbourhood where they have lived ſeveral years ſince their removl to America.

January 6.

Kentucky LAND for Sale.

ONE tract containing 2000 acres, lying in the county of Fleming, on the waters of Licking.

One do.	do. 1000	do.	do. do.
One do.	do. 3200	do.	in the county of Maſon, on Ohio river & Lawrence's Creek.
One do.	do. 2000	do.	in the co. of Clarke on Kentucky river.

The above will be ſold very low, or exchanged for property in this ſtate.

THOMAS NORVELL.

Richmond, January 9th, 1803.

The Subscriber

Offers for ſale that valuable Property called

FAIRFIELD,

CONTAINING 800 acres of Land, in ſight of Richmond, including the Race Ground and Buildings thereon. This Land poſſeſſes many advantages, beſides its contiguity to the city, which it is unneceſſary to mention.

It will be laid off into lots, ſo as to ſuit thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe ſmall parcels of land, either for a retreat from the city or for graſs lots. All the lots, or the greater part of them, will communicate with a public road leading to fine water, and each lot will have a proportion of wood land attached to it, or adjoining to a lot of wood. The ſale will commence on the premiſes, the 4th of June, and continue from day to day until the whole is ſold. One half of the purchaſe money will be required at the time of ſale, and the other half in twelve months—as ſoon as the lots are laid off they may be purchaſed at private ſale.

Miles Selden.

Tree Hill, January 4th, 1804.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Hill & Rea

IS this day diſſolved by mutual conſent, and JAS. REA is authoriſed to cloſe the buſineſs. The GOODS on hand, conſiſting of a neat aſſortment, ſuitable for a country ſtore, will be ſold on advantageous terms to a perſon who will take the whole. The TENEMENT, on which ſtands an excellent Store, Lumber-Houſe and Stable, will be either ſold or rented to the purchaſer of the Goods.

Robert Hill.
James Rea.

New-Canton, 1st Jan. 1804. tf

NOTICE.

ALL thoſe having claims againſt the eſtate of William Wingo, deceaſed, late of King William county, will pleaſe to make them known previous to the firſt day of May next, in order that proviſion may be made for the payment thereof. This notice will be made a plea againſt any demand made after after the above period.

C. Bosher,

Adminiſtrator with the Will annexed.

Richmond, January 17th, 1804.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Truſt, executed by John Price, and Jane his wife, the ſubſcribers will offer for ſale, at Auction, on the premiſes, for READY MONEY, on Saturday the 18th of February next,

A TRACT OF LAND,

in Goochland county, containing 326 acres, more or leſs, lying on Tuckahoe Creek, adjoining the Land of Col. Robert H. Saunders, it being the whole of that part of Land which was deviſed by John Jude to his daughter Jane, wife of the ſaid John Price. This ſale is made to ſatisfy a debt of 450l. with intereſt from the 28th day of January 1801, due from the ſaid John Price to Robert H. Saunders.

CHARLES COPLAND, } Trustees.
DAVID BULLOCK, }

January 2, 1804.

SEEDS.

Minton Collins

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has juſt received, per the ſhip Shepherdeſs from London, a freſh aſſortment of

GARDEN SEEDS:

He has likewiſe received from Philadelphia, an aſſortment of

GRASS SEEDS,

Which are warranted to be of the laſt ſummer' growth, and may be had at his original Seed Store—Viz.

Red & white Clover Seed.
Lucern, and Timothy.
Burnet, and rye graſs.
Saintfoine and burden do.
Furze, or whin ſeed.
Spring tares or vetches.
Hemp, flax and rape ſeed.
Canary, and ſpinage.
White & brown muſtard.
Large Norfolk & ſummer turnip.
Green and white aſparagus.
White curled endive.
Large cabbage, & Roman lettuce.
Brown Dutch, and grand admiral.
Green and coſs lettuce.
White lettuce.
Salmon, white turnip, & large black radiſh.
Blood red beet, and ſolid celery.
Early, & late cucumber.
Creſſes, and pepper graſs.
Large parſnip.
Large red, and orange carrot.

PEASE.

Early frame, charlton, and butſpur.
Dwarf marrowfat, Spaniſh moratto, glory of England, & blue Pruſſian peas.
Large Windſor, long pod, white Canterbury, and Inap beans.

CABBAGE SEED.

Early, and late York cabbage.
Early, and late Batterſea.
Early, and late ſugar loaf.
Green, and yellow favoy.
Large white Scotch cabbage.
Large white winter do.
Flat Dutch, & Madeira do
Red Dutch, to pickle.
Bruſſels ſprouts, and Borecole.
Early, & late cauliflower.
Purple, green, and white brocoli.
Salſafie, and naſturtian.
Madeira, and ſilver onion.
Large London Leek.

With an aſſortment of Flower Seeds, painted Flower Pots and Pans, jars and beakers in ſets for chimney ornaments; large red garden pots and pans, blue and white glaſs flower bottles, &c.

Richmond, January 12, 1804.

The famous imported Horse

DRUID,

NEAR ſixteen hands high, will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at my ſtable in Cheſterfield county, five miles from Goode's and Bevil's bridges. The terms will be made known before the season commences.

Thomas Branch.

Cheſterfield, January 10th, 1804.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, by dealing or otherwiſe, at his Store in Buckingham, under the direction of Mr. John Jenkins, are informed that their bonds, notes and accounts are placed for collection in the hands of Edward W. Trent, attorney at Law, who is authoriſed to receive the ſame and grant acquittances.

Wm. BROWN.

Manchester, 2d Jan, 1804.

The undersigned will attend the February Buckingham court, for the purpoſe of receiving the above debts—*thoſe*, who fail to comply with this notice, can expect no indulgence.

EDWARD W. TRENT.

☞ E. W. T. has commenced the PRACTICE of LAW in the Courts of *Henrico*, *Cheſterfield*, *Powhatan*, *Amelia* and *Cumberland*.

Richmond, 2d Jan. 1804.

WANTED,

A PERSON to contract for the digging and laying a foundation for a building, to be uſed as Theatre, upon the lot oppoſite Mrs Heron's, Shockoe Hill. Application to be made to Mr Green, near Colonel Quarrier's.

Richmond, January 14th, 1804.

ALMANACS,

FOR THE YEAR 1804,

For Sale at this Office.

TO BE SOLD,

To the higheſt bidder, on Tueſday the 24th inſtant, (January) at the late dwelling houſe of Samuel Williamſon, of Henrico county, deceaſed;

ALL the Houſehold and kitchen Furniture, ſtocks of Horſes, Cattle, Hogs, &c. belonging to the eſtate of the ſaid Samuel Williamſon, dec. A credit of ſix months will be allowed, the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity, bearing intereſt from the date if not punctually paid.

All perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of the ſaid Samuel Williamſon, dec. are requeſted to make them known; and thoſe indebted, are deſired to make immediate payment to

DABNEY WILLIAMSON, } Ex'ors.
GEO. WILLIAMSON, }

January 16th, 1804.

N. B. At the ſame time and place, will be hired, for the preſent year, a number of NEGROES.

The celebrated English Stallion

DRAGON,

Late the property of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, and ſire of Speculator, Tarantula, Jenny, Spinner, Creeper, Phenix, Hoſpitality, &c. will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon near Farmville, at Ten Guineas, and a Dollar to the Groom for each Mare. The ſeaſon will commence the firſt day of March next, and end the firſt of Auguſt following. Extenſive paſturage, of ſuperior quality, will be furniſhed GRATIS, and the greateſt attention paid, but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes. The money will be expected for the ſeaſon of ſuch Mares, as are paſtured, before they are removed, and notes ſent with thoſe that are not to be left with the horſe, payable the firſt of Auguſt next. Apply to,

RICHARD KNOWLES,
Agent for
JOHN RANDOLPH.

Bizarre, January 18, 1804.

P. S. Farmville is 8 miles below Prince Edward courthouſe, and 35 from Carterſville. Mares fed, if required.

NOTICE.

To the Aſſignees of Manſfield Watkins, *a Bankrupt.*

YOUR having failed to attend the commiſſioners named and authoriſed in and by a commiſſion of Bankruptcy, awarded and iſſued againſt Manſfield Watkins, at their office in the city of Richmond on the 12th day of January, 1804, to ſhew cauſe why notice has not been given by you for making a dividend of the ſaid bankrupt's eſtate and effects, agreeable to notice given for that purpoſe: You are here by required to attend the ſaid commiſſioners at their office in the city of Richmond on the 18th day of February next; and to produce your receipts and payments touching the ſaid bankrupt's eſtate and effects, and to make a dividend of the ſame.

By order of the Commiſſioners.

Robert Brooke,
Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

Commiſſioners' office,
Richmond, January 12, 1804.

The Subscriber

Has again commenced buſineſs, in a houſe nearer the Bridge than his former ſtand, where he intends always to keep a general aſſortment of

GROCERIES;

Which will be ſold low for Caſh, or in exchange for Produce.

He now offers for Sale,

Beſt Antigua Rum, 4th proof.
New-England ditto.
Malaga Wine. Molaſſes.
Loaf and Brown Sugar.
Green Coffee. Young Hyſon Tea.
Soap. Candles. Chocolate.
India Cottons.
Check Handkerchiefs.

And a general aſſortment of Shoes.

MOSES DAVIS.

January 16th, 1804. (3t.)

From the New-York Evening Poſt.

NEW PAMPHLET.

NUMBER V.

Antitides proceeds to arraign the conduct of Mr. Clinton and to impeach his motives as one of that celebrated *council of Appointment*, which in their proceedings more reſembled the Revolutionary Tribunal of France than the inſtitution of a civilized country. All that is ſaid on this head cannot be ſafely republiſhed, and as in ſome other inſtances we muſt leave thoſe who from the ſamples they have had, reliſh the diſh, *to help themſelves.*

"Where, it may be aſked, was his vaunted prudence, and where his boaſted honor, when he cauſed it to be proclaimed to candidates for office, that perſonal devotion to a few ambitious individuals had become the ſtandard of political merit? What elevated patriotiſm was it that induced him to employ two abandoned hypocrites, to purſue candidates through the town, to aſcertain their perſonal attachments and political prejudices, and kindly to inſinuate, that unleſs ſatisfactory aſſurances were given of future ſupport in the political projects of himſelf and his friends, and of ſtrenuous oppoſition to the elevation and popularity of the vice-preſident, every avenue to promotion would be obſtinately cloſed? With what temporary derangement of intellect could he have been afflicted, when he perſonally ſolicited General Alſop and Mr. Ezekiel Robbins reſpectively, on the ſame day, to accept the appointment of ſurrogate* for the city and county of New-York; to both ſolemnly pledged his ſupport; betrayed both, and ſubſequently gave it to a third? Here is the eſſence of treachery, pure and ſublimated."

"The office of ſecretary of the ſtate was beſtowed on a man deſtitute of talents, and notoriouſly unworthy of ————. A contemptible ſhuffling apothecary, who without talents to profit by the purſuit of an honeſt profeſſion, or even to deal out medicine by the ounce, has ſucceſſively aſſumed every character designated by human actions. To accompliſh hypocritical purpoſes, he has travelled round the whole circle of religious denominations; he has alternately embraced every ſect, and ſubſcribed every creed, from outrageous methodiſm, to the harmleſs and inoffenſive ceremonies of the Baptiſt, until he has terminated his career in the ſports of the turf, in dealing in horſes, and in politics! ————; without ingenuity to deviſe, or ſpirit to purſue any ſyſtematic plan of iniquity.

"Mr. Clinton certainly diſplayed ſome management in making his arrangements with Tillotſon and Armſtrong. The reſignation of this latter gentleman, and Mr. Clinton's elevation to the vacant ſeat, was the only poſſible mode in which he could eſcape humiliation, and arreſt the expreſſion of diſapprobation which his conſtituents were prepared to pronounce at the then approaching election.

"Conſcious of the fate that awaited him, he fixed his view on a ſeat in the ſenate of the United States, and eſcaped the indignation of his conſtituents by ſtepping into the place he had induced Armſtrong to abandon.

"This hazy apoſtate had alternately eſpouſed the doctrines and advocated the principles of the different parties in the ſtate. After vibrating between each, in queſt of favor and promotion, he at length ſettled permanently, as he ſaid, on the ſide of the republicans, and they, as uſual, rewarded his treachery with a ſeat in the national ſenate. At Waſhington, however, he found nothing congenial with his warlike temper, nor any thing within the influence of his miſchievous diſpoſition. There no tumult or rebellion could be raiſed. Diſtreſſed and hungry ſoldiers are the only ſubjects on which he can operate with ſucceſs, and for his attempts at the cloſe of the revolution, he ſhould have received a fate which ſimilar incendiaries ſeldom have eſcaped. Far above the ſphere in which he was formed to move, unheeded and deſpiſed, Mr. Clinton found it eaſy, I preſume, to induce him to abandon a place where neither apoſtates nor advocates for rebellion were received with confidence or reſpect. His propoſition was made at a judicious moment; a propoſition, which by its ſucceſs, at once diſgraced the national legiſlature, by the introduction of a —— and an infidel, and increaſed the dangerous diſſentions in the ſtate, by reſtoring to its boſom an incendiary, whoſe only occupation and amuſement has ever been to excite domeſtic broils and village miſchief.

Tillotſon, the worthy relative of this honorable man, had travelled the country round, like a hungry ſpaniel, begging an office as he went. He journeyed to Waſhington to ſolicit in perſon the collectorſhip of New-York. The futility of his claims, and the ſeriouſneſs and *addreſs* with which he urged them, formed a ſubject of ridicule to the adminiſtration for a month. No ſooner was this favourite ſcheme fruſtrated, than he ranſacked Maryland, and offered to *honor* his native ſtate with his reſidence if any thing worthy of his attention could be *offered*. There fortunately he was known, and nothing was preſented to induce his return. This active knight returned from his romantic expedition, curſing the vice-preſident, proclaiming him a federaliſt, and a traitor to his party, ſimply for having recommended another gentleman for the office of collector for the port of New-York.

This *preux chevalier* began his life with a laudable determination to make his fortune. He practiſed with unlimited ſucceſs upon the Livingſton maxim,

Rem facias, rem
Si poſſis recte, ſi non, quocunque modo rem.

"Inflamed with a zeal for office and governed by theſe mercenary views, Tillotſon ſolicited the office of ſecretary of the ſtate as his laſt reſource. His worthy brother was intereſted in his behalf, and reſigned his ſeat in the ſenate of the union. The council gave Tillotſon the office he deſired, and Mr. Clinton was choſen to fill the ſeat which Armſtrong had abandoned. This ſhameful tranſaction needs no farther comment.

"The appointment of ————— is ſufficient to confirm all the obſervations I have made, relative to the views with which the officers for the ſouthern diſtrict were ſelected. This elegant perſonage is a living monument of the patience with which Americans will ſuffer themſelves to be abuſed and inſulted by men in power. An execrable compound of every ſpecies of vice, he is at this moment an object with whom every decent man ſcorns to aſſociate. The curious who wiſh to view human nature in its moſt degenerate ſtate, will in this man find a fit object of contemplation. To the natural enquirer he will afford an intereſting ſubject of ſpeculation. He will be found in the loweſt claſs of creatures recognized as rational, if not the very link that joins the ſpecies to the human race. This "peſtilent pauper" was raiſed by

* *It appears by a communication in the Morning Chronicle of to day that there is a miſtake as to this office: that it ought to have been the office of* Health Commiſſioner.

† *Tillotſon and Armſtrong are brothers in-law. Both married ſiſters of Chancellor Livingſton.*

the council from the filth in which he wallowed to the most lucrative office in the state. When called on to justify this outrage upon the honor and dignity of the city, Mr. Clinton increased the attrocity of his conduct, by exulting in the mischief he had done. "Though he is a great scoundrel he has been of service to the party, and ought to be rewarded," were the words he uttered. Here is a direct avowal of the principles upon which he acted. A complete confirmation of the charges which have been urged against him. It is irresistable evidence that the public good had no influence in determining his conduct. It is the "*ne plus ultra*" of political depravity, and establishes his guilt in every mind, that is not impenetrable to conviction.

"The person selected to fill the office of ——— has uniformly been a subject of ridicule to our political opponents, and a disgrace to the council that appointed him. The disgust and dissatisfaction on which this appointment has produced, should certainly excite a pang in the bosom of Mr. Clinton, if it was susceptible of any. But however deeply involved in mischief, the world will do him the justice to acknowledge that no emotions of sorrow, repentance or remorse were ever known to enter there. This imbecile and obsequious petti-fogger, abandoned the federal standard on the third day of the election in 1800. On the first he voted for the federal candidates, on the second he began to perceive that his party would be defeated, and on the third he boldly avowed himself a republican. This vain and contemptible little pest, whose political sentiments like a weather vane, are regulated by every interested breeze that blows, has been advanced to honorable and lucrative employment, in preference to men of sterling and acknowledged merit; men whom, in the days that "tried men's souls," combated with vigor the principles he then espoused. But

"*Pigmies are pigmies still, though perch'd on Alps.*"

Neither the office which he holds, nor his having become the "depositary of Mr. Clinton's honor," nor being the favorite companion of Cheetham, can raise this elastic puppet above contempt.—While he is in office his ignorance and incapacity will expose him to disgrace.

The appointment of justices of the ten pound court, was unfortunate. Instead of regarding as he ought the claims of those who had acted as magistrates under the old law, and who had been deprived of their office by the establishment of the new system, Mr. Clinton preferred young men, some of whom were strangers to the party, and destitute of claims to public favor." But he deserves some credit for adopting means, apparently well calculated to ensure success to the object he had in view. Upon his return from Albany, Mr. Clinton declared that the appointments had been made with a view of rendering the court in question unpopular, and thus to prepare the way for its abolition. There is an unfortunate fatality attending all his attempts to justify his conduct upon these occasions. The very motives by which he professes to have been governed, should, if possible, have been concealed.

"I have pointed out a few of the most odious selections that were made in that portion of the state; to enumerate them all would fill a volume, and far exceed the limits to which I am necessarily confined.

"View our political condition, and compare it with what a wise and judicious administration, of the government might have rendered it. Instead of harmony and union among the friends of freedom, instead of a consolidation of the republican interest, calumny and dissentions are rapidly producing symptoms of decay and dissolution. Every part of the country is manifesting the most anxious solicitude, and the apple of discord, rolling through the land, is every where generating discontent, disorder and confusion. These scenes are hazardous and alarming, and derogatory to the dignity of a government. They are the awful annunciations of dissolution to our party."

(To be continued.)

Virginia Legislature.

Extract from the Journal of the House of Delegates.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13.

A communication from the Senate by their clerk:

The Senate have paſſed the following bills, to wit:

A bill, entituled, 'an act for eſtabliſhing ſeveral ferries.'

They have alſo paſſed the bill, entituled, 'an act to raiſe by lottery or lotteries a ſum of money for opening and improving a road over the north mountain at Dry River Gap, and for improving the ſtreets in the town of Harriſonburg.'

The bill, entituled, an act to authoriſe the raiſing a ſum of money by way of lottery for improving the road leeding acroſs the Shenandoah mountain to Brook's Gap in the county of Buckingham; and

The bill, entituled, 'an act to raiſe a ſum of money by way of lottery for opening a road from Fincaſtle in the county of Botetourt to the Sweet Springs in the county of Monroe, and from thence to Lewiſburg in the county of Greenbrier,' with amendments, to which amendments they requeſt the concurrence of the Houſe of Delegates.

The houſe forthwith proceeded to conſider the ſaid amendments, which were ſeverally agreed to on the queſtions being put thereupon.

An engroſſed bill, for incorporating truſtees of an academy in Norfolk borough, was read a third time and the blanks therein filled up.

Reſolved, that the bill do paſs; and that the title be, 'an act, for incorporating truſtees of an academy in Norfolk borough.'

An engroſſed bill, 'to amend the act, intituled an act to incorporate a company in the borough of Norfolk for marine inſurances and for other purpoſes,' was read a third time.

Reſolved, that the bill do paſs; and that the title be 'an act to amend the act, intituled an act, to incorporate a company in the borough of Norfolk for marine inſurances and for other purpoſes.'

An engroſſed bill, to raiſe by lottery a ſum of money, for opening and improving the road leading from the ſouth fork in the county of Hardy to Brock's Gap in the county of Rockingham, was read a third time, and the blanks therein filled up.

Reſolved, that the bill do paſs; and that the title be 'an act, to raiſe by lottery a ſum of money for opening and improving the road leading from the ſouth fork in the county of Hardy to Brock's Gap in the county of Rockingham.'

An engroſſed bill, concerning William Burnett Browne, was read a third time,

Reſolved, that the bill do paſs; and that the title be, 'an act concerning William Burnett Browne.'

Ordered, that the clerk do carry the ſaid bills to the Senate for their concurrence.

An engroſſed bill, more effectually to prevent the ſelling of free perſons as ſlaves, was read a third time and ordered to be committed to the committee who brought in the ſame.

A bill, 'authoriſing the removal of ſlaves from the county of Alexandria, in the diſtrict of Columbia, into this commonwealth.'

A bill, 'authoriſing the auditor of public accounts to iſſue a warrant on the treaſury in favor of the repreſentatives of Hugh Innis, dec. and for other purpoſes.'

A bill, 'to amend an act, authoriſing ſeveral lotteries.'

A bill, 'to raiſe by lottery or lotteries, a ſum of money for the uſe of Belfield academy.'

A bill, 'for opening and improving the navigation of Hardware River, from the fork thereof to its junction with James River.'

A bill, 'for continuing a guard in the city of Richmond.'

A bill, 'concerning John Smith;' and

A bill, 'to amend the act, intituled, an act concerning eſcheators,' were ſeverally read a ſecond time, and ordered to be engroſſed and read a third time.

The houſe according to the order of the day, reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, on the bill, 'to amend and reduce into one the ſeveral acts for regulating ſtemmeries or manufactories of tobacco;' and after ſome time ſpent therein, Mr. Speaker reſumed the chair, and Mr. Carr reported, that the committee had, according to order, had the ſaid bill under their conſideration—had gone through the ſame, and made an amendment thereto, which he handed in at the clerk's table, where the ſame was twice read and agreed to by the houſe; and the bill, with the amendment, ordered to be engroſſed and read a third time.

The houſe then, according to the order of the day, reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, on the bill, concerning the proceedings in the courts of chancery; and after ſome time ſpent therein, Mr. Speaker reſumed the chair, and Mr. Wooding reported, that the committee had according to order had the bill under their conſideration—had gone through the ſame, and made ſundry amendments thereto, which he handed in at the clerk's table, where the ſame were twice read and agreed to by the houſe, and the bill with the amendments, ordered to be engroſſed and read a third time.

Mr Anderſon preſented from the committee of propoſitions and grievances to whom it was recommitted, 'a bill for removing the diſtrict court from the Sweet Springs to the town of Union in the county of Monroe,' with ſundry amendments which were twice read, and agreed to by the houſe; and the bill with the amendments, ordered to be engroſſed and read a third time.

Mr McFarlane preſented from the committee to whom it was recommitted, a bill, to amend an act, intituled an act, 'to amend an act, to appropriate a certain tax to the opening and completing a waggon road through the counties of Ruſſell and Lee, and for other purpoſes,' with ſundry amendments; which were agreed to by the houſe, and the bill ordered to be engroſſed and read a third time.

Mr Carr preſented according to order, a bill, to amend the act, intituled an act, to eſtabliſh an academy in the county of Albemarle, and for other purpoſes; which was received and read the firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time.

Mr McCleland preſented, according to order, a bill, concerning the James River Company; which was received and read the firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time.

On motion:

Reſolved, that the Executive be requeſted, to lay before the Houſe of Delegates, their contract with the undertaker of the machinery of the manufactory of arms.

Mr Wooding preſented, according to order, a bill, concerning the keeper of the public ſeal; which was received and read the firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time.

Mr Dixon preſented, according to order, a bill, concerning the ſettlers of land on the weſtern waters; which was received and read the firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time.

An engroſſed bill, for the navigation of James River, which lay on the table, was called up, and ordered to be recommitted to the committee of propoſitions and grievances.

Mr A. Lee preſented, according to order, a bill, to amend the act, intituled an act, to eſtabliſh a drawbridge over the eaſtern branch of Elizabeth river, within the county of Norfolk, and for other purpoſes; was received and read the firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time.

On motion:

Ordered, that the committee of claims be diſcharged from further proceeding on the petition of John and Alexander Brown, and others.

Ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill to raiſe by way of lottery or lotteries, a ſum of money for the benefit of the Peterſburg academy; and that Meſſrs Clarke, Goodwyn, E. Harriſon, Miller, [Powhatan] Ruffin, Salle, and Hatcher, do prepare and bring in the ſame.

Ordered, that Mr McIntoſh have leave of abſence from the ſervice of this houſe for the remainder of the ſeſſion.

The ſeveral orders of the day being read:

Ordered that the ſame be put off till to morrow.

And then the houſe adjourned till to-morrow eleven o'clock.

ALEXANDRIA, January 18.

Extract of a Letter from a Member of the Virginia Assembly, to his friend in this town.

'The Committee appointed at the commencement of the ſeſſion to enquire into, and report on the ſubject of finance, reported this week, which report was ordered to be printed. The amount of taxes paid into the Treaſury through the courſe of the laſt year, amounted to about 285,000 dollars and the authorized expences of Government, &c. to about 335,000. Beaumarchais, has recovered againſt the Commonwealth nearly 40,000 dollars. Other claims to a conſiderable amount have come in, ſo that including the claims of Britiſh debtors &c. the commonwealth cannot be leſs indebted at this moment than 350,000 dollars, on the greater part of which we pay an intereſt of 5 per cent. and of courſe an increaſe of taxes is contemplated this ſeſſion.

For Sale,

A MAN, about forty years of age, who has been bred in the houſe, and is an excellent waiter.—Enquire of THE PRINTER.

January 22d.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1804.

A letter from an officer in the American squadron at Gibraltar ſays, "For the adjuſtment of the recent affair with Morocco, our commodore had an interview with the Emperor of Tangiers. The latter attended at the place with great pomp, guarded by 15,000 cavalry, and 5000 foot of ſoldiery.—Our ſquadron were arranged in order to bombard the town in caſe war ſhould be determined on.—On the commodore's proceeding on ſhore he was ſaluted by the guns of the three frigates and the ſmall veſſels. Peace was the reſult; ſalutes exchanged; and proviſion of every kind ſent from the ſhore and diſtributed among our ſhips. We ſhall now proceed againſt the Tripolines—our rendezvous will be Malta. We expect to be reinforced in ſpring by the Congreſs and Eſſex frigates."

Extract of a letter from Washington to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated Friday, January 13, 1804.

"You deſire me to inform you, what are the charges againſt Judge Chaſe; the ſame queſtion is aſked here in every company. The committee of enquiry are as ſecret as the inquiſition at Rome, or the divan at Conſtantinople. There are various conjectures. I believe, collected from the debates on Mr. Randolph's motion for the committee of enquiry, and from the different opinions of the members of congreſs and others. I mix with feds and demos, and I endeavor to extract the nature of the charge from both; but I believe the former do not know, and the latter will not tell, if they do. It is ſaid that many charges will be made againſt Judge Chaſe, and only a few againſt Judge Peters. Some of them appear to be very ſerious, if they can be ſupported by evidence. Both theſe judges are charged with infractions of the conſtitution in two particulars; the eighth amendment to the conſtitution gives "to every perſon accuſed a *right* to have compulſory proceſs for obtaining witneſſes in his favor." It is aſſerted, and not contradicted, that both Chaſe and Peters refuſed to let Cooper have a ſummons for preſident Adams, to teſtify in his favor. The ſame amendment to the conſtitution ſecures "to every perſon accuſed a *right* to have the aſſiſtance of counſel for his defence;" it is alledged that both theſe judges denied John Fries on his trial for *treaſon*, the benefit of his counſel, Mr Dallas and Mr. Lewis: it is ſaid that the court appointed both theſe lawyers to be counſel; but that they afterwards, by their illegal, arbitrary and unprecedented conduct, compelled them to relinquiſh his defence. The facts are ſtated to me in this manner by a gentleman who was preſent at the trial of Fries. He ſays, when Fries was arraigned and pleaded Not Guilty, the court aſked him if he wiſhed any counſel to be appointed for him on his trial, and he named Meſſrs. Dallas and Lewis, who were appointed by the court; that a few days afterwards he was brought into court for trial; that Judge Chaſe then informed his counſel, "that the court had deliberately conſidered the indictment of Fries for treaſon, and the overt acts ſtated therein; that the conſtitutional definition of treaſon was a queſtion of *law*; that it was the duty of the court, in all *criminal* caſes, to ſtate to the jury their opinion of the *law* ariſing on the facts; but that the jury, in all *criminal* caſes, were to decide both the law and the facts on the conſideration of the whole caſe; that the queſtion what was a *levying war* againſt the United States, was a queſtion of *law*, and had been decided by Judges Patterſon and Peters, on the trials of Vigol and Mitchell for treaſon in 1795—alſo decided by Judges Iredel and Peters on the trial of Fries, the priſoner at the bar in April, 1799; that Judge Peters remained of the ſame opinion he had twice before given; and that he (Judge Chaſe) on long and great deliberation, concurred in the opinion with Judges Patterſon, Iredell and Peters: that to prevent unneceſſary delay, and to ſave time, the court had drawn up their opinion in writing, which Judge Chaſe then read, and added, that he would deliver a copy thereof to the attorney for the diſtrict, and to the counſel for Fries, and to the jury, when impannelled and ſworn on his trial; that ſome obſervations were made to the court by Mr. Dallas and Mr. Lewis; that on the next day, at the meeting of the court, Judge Chaſe informed the counſel of Fries, that to prevent any miſunderſtanding he would inform them, that although the court had formed their opinion of the law on an indictment for treaſon, by *levying war* againſt the United States, as declared yeſterday; yet that the counſel would be permitted to offer arguments to the court to ſhew them that they were miſtaken in the law; and that the court, if ſatisfied that they had erred in opinion, would correct it: and that they could alſo be permitted to argue before the petty jury, that the court was miſtaken in the law."

The ſame gentleman alſo informed me that he attended the trial of two other perſons for treaſon, a few days after Fries trial, and that theſe perſons were defended by Edward Tilghman and Moſes Levy, Eſquires, who were permitted by the court and did argue before the jury againſt the definition of treaſon of *levying war*, as given by the court.—As I have not the honor to be one of the long robe, I am not able to decide whether this conduct of the court was illegal, arbitrary, and without precedent; but it does not appear to me to be any violation of the conſtitution. The council appointed for Fries would not defend him, becauſe the court gave their opinion of the law *before* the jury were ſworn; and Fries afterwards refuſed to have other counſel appointed, which the court offered to him. I am equally unable to determine whether the refuſal by the court to iſſue a ſummons for preſident Adams was a breach of the conſtitutional right of Cooper. You may ſee in Cooper's Trial, (page 9 and 10) and his Letter to judge Chaſe, page 59) publiſhed by himſelf, the reaſons aſſigned by Cooper for his obtaining, and by the court for their refuſing, the iſſuing the ſubpœna; and you will ſee the queſtions Cooper intended to put to the preſident (in page 59, 60). It ſeems to me that if the court refuſed to iſſue a ſummons for preſident Adams from an error in judgment, that they were guilty of no crime. But judge Chaſe in the caſe of Cooper refuſed a ſubpœna, and in the caſe of Callender ſhe granted one for Col. Taylor, and when in court the judge refuſed to permit him to be examined; and as much injuſtice may be done by the one act as by the other, and is equally a violation of juſtice. It is ſaid that judge Chaſe was guilty of other improper behaviour in the courſe of Callender's trial, ſo extraordinary as that his counſel (Mr. Hay and Mr. Nicholas) took up their hats and left the court. I cannot obtain any accurate ſtatement of the particulars, and therefore I cannot give them.

"The conduct of judge Chaſe to the grand jury in the ſtate of Delaware, is alſo conſidered as a great miſdemeanor, and good cauſe for his impeachment. It is ſaid that he gave the ſedition law in charge to the grand jury, and when they returned into court and ſaid that they had no buſineſs before them, he deſired them to enquire after certain publications in a newſpaper called the Mirror, printed at Wilmington, which the judge ſaid were punishable by the ſedition law, and he ſent them back to their chamber to make ſuch enquiry.

"You remember the charge given by judge Chaſe to the grand jury in your city, at the laſt May term, and which was afterwards publiſhed in the Anti-Democrat. This charge is conſidered here, by ſome democrats, as *ſeditious*; if ſo, it was certainly moſt improper and diſreputable in a judge. If any thing contained in the charge of judge Chaſe has a tendency to excite the people to commotion, or to any kind of oppoſition to our government or its laws, or with deſign to excite hatred againſt the congreſs or the preſident, I ſhould greatly condemn him; but you and I have often heard very different ſentiments in his charges to grand juries. Whether his charge in May laſt is a ſufficient cauſe for impeachment, I leave to others to determine. There are many other inſtances of miſconduct related of judge Chaſe, and for which it is conceived he will be impeached. It is ſaid by ſome people here, that if no one charge can be ſubſtantiated and conſidered a crime or miſdemeanor and a good ground for impeachment, yet they may all be taken together and may be conſtrued in the lump as amounting to high crimes and miſdemeanors, and impeachable as ſuch.—This doctrine appears to me unjuſt, and I hope will never be conſidered in this country."

THE haſty and tremendous ſtrides, which, under the influence of the party in power, unmixed democracy is making in America, has given ſome very ſerious alarm to number of thoſe leading men throughout the States, who have been moſt inſtrumental in bringing it about. They find that according to its uſual, never-failing courſe, it is going farther than they expected it; that it is running into a ſtate of dangerous degeneracy; and that, pulling the reins out of their hands, and getting the bit between its teeth, it is running like a wild horſe, with its noſe to the ground, headlong to ruin, whether it is likely to carry its riders. They now wiſh to retract. Nay, they would do every thing in their power to undo what they have done. But it is feared conviction has come upon them too late, and that whatever the pains and penitence of ſuch folly may be, they are likely to undergo it. The influence of the country, which firſt paſſed over from the truly wiſe and good, to the weak, is now about to ſhift from the weak to the wicked, and blindly ignorant. Mr. M'Kean, the Governor, has found it neceſſary to exerciſe his conſtitutional authority to prevent the moſt ruinous meaſures, and put his negative upon ſome moſt wildly and madly democratic acts of the State Legiſlature; and the chance is great, that the influence of a faction hoſtile to the true intereſts of the country, by impoſing its dictates upon it, will, on the firſt occaſion, probably throw him out: when the miſchievous ſpirit he has ſo largely contributed to raiſe, no longer controuled or guided by his great and univerſally acknowledged vigour and talents, undismayed, unreſiſted, and unreſtrained by wiſdom or conſcience, will ſtalk through the country, trampling down every thing that is left valuable in it—religion, laws, morals, manners, and all the ſecurity they afford to perſon, property, and ſocial comfort.

In pretty nearly the ſame way is Maryland.—Governor Mercer, frightened at the work of his own hands, is exerting his influence, and calling in the aid of the wiſe and virtuous men of that ſtate to help him in erecting a bulwark to preſs back the torrent of wild Democracy, which is now rolling, wave after wave, in endleſs, unremitted ſucceſſion, inundating and threatening to overwhelm that ſtate. What ſucceſs he may have, who can pretend to tell? It is hoped and believed that the principle of that ſtate is not ſo tainted, nor ſo radically vitiated with Jacobiniſm as that of Pennſylvania; nor is it ſo much under the guidance of that claſs of political adventurers, who makes a trade of innovation and confuſion.

Where it will end, it is impoſſible to tell. Hitherto, though there have been changes for the worſe, the power and influence of the country has not got entirely out of the track pointed out by reaſon and nature. Men of ſome attainment, of ſome intellectual endowments, and of long eſtabliſhed property, have not been excluded. But if things go on in the track in which they are now moving, there is nothing ſo bad that the oldeſt among us may not fear to live ſee come to paſs.—It will be indeed "a ſorry ſight," if our Preſidents, Governors, Legiſlators and public officers, ſhould at laſt be ſelected by an inverted order of eſtimation—not for their wiſdom, their knowledge, their virtue, or their property and conſequence in the ſtate; but for their ignorance, and their want of every proper qualification. The cunning means adopted to exclude from ſtate affairs the majority of the former deſcription, will as effectually, though not ſo immediately, cauſe the introduction of the latter, as if it were already carried by unanimous vote over the Union. And who will the Union have to blame for that? Even thoſe who when the change ſhall come, will moſt immediately ſuffer by it.—Thoſe now leading in the power and government of the Union.

(Ch. Courier.)

NEWBURYPORT, DECEMBER 31.

Amendment of the Constitution.—The decision of this important question is postponed until September next, the House not agreeing as to particulars in the alteration. We are glad that our national compact is to retain its identity, *yet for a season.* People will now have time to reflect, and as it has been but a party measure, there will be nothing lost by a little circumspection.

Absurd doctrines cannot be supported but by absurd argument. Hence we find the propriety of sporting with the constitution, the solemn tie which is the bond of national Union, justified in this manner. The privilege of *altering* is the surest mean of *perpetuating* our form of government. This is democratic logic. We are far from supposing that any effort of human wisdom is to be esteemed perfect, but men of discernment, whether Monarchists, or Republicans have all zealously maintained, that an accepted form of government should remain inviolate, until it become so obviously inexpedient, that the propriety of innovation should not admit of a question.—That this is not the case with our Constitution, at present, is evident from this fact, that the Democrats, though a very large majority, have been so divided on the subject, that the proposed amendment has not received their sanction.

Mr. Tracy.—The virtues of this worthy gentleman have drawn upon him the inveterate malice of every democrat in Connecticut. Every villainous aspersion, uttered by them, has been zealously propagated by the unprincipled abettors of falsehood in Massachusetts. But in this, as in all their scenes of villainy, they commit themselves. While some of his calumniators revile the private character, and traduce the morals of Mr. Tracy, General Skihner, in publicly dissenting from his political opinions, voluntary declares that from his acquaintance with Mr. Tracy, he *reveres the man.* The wretch however, who has assaulted distinguished purity of life, will never retract, and this instance of base born calumny will be enrolled in the register of Democracy, among those nunberless falsehoods which have rendered American politics such as they are.

NEW-YORK, January 16.

On Wednesday ie'night the brig American, Greenman, arrived at Providence, R. I. in 35 days from Lisbon. Capt. Greenman left Lisbon about the 24th of November. He informs, that an account was published in the Lisbon papers; that a number of French gun-boats, with 6000 troops on board having been manœuvring on the coast of France, were cut off from the shore by some British frigates and cutters, when a desperate action took place; many of the gun boats were reported to have been sunk, 4000 troops drowned, and 2000 captured and landed in England. Captain Greenman adds, that bets were depending at Lisbon on the authenticity of this intelligence. *(Mer. Adv.)*

WASHINGTON, January 16.

The following official papers were received last evening, by the Natchez mail:

Natchez, December 31.

The following letter was received by the last mail.

New-Orleans, December 20.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to inform you that on this day the city of New-Orleans and its dependencies were amicably surrendered to the United States.—And on this occasion I pray you to receive my sincere congratulations.

Accept assurances of great respect,
from your obedient servant,
W. C. C. CLAIBORNE.

Hon. Cato West, Secretary of the Mississippi Territory.

PROCLAMATION.

By his excellency WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE, Governor of the Mississippi Territory, exercising the powers of Governor General and Intendant of the province of Louisiana.

WHEREAS, by stipulations between the governments of France and Spain, the latter ceded to the former the colony and province of Louisiana, with the same extent it had at the date of the above mentioned treaty in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France possessed it, and such as it ought to be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other states; and whereas the government of France has ceded the same to the United States by treaty duly ratified, and bearing date the 30th day of April, in the present year, and THE POSSESSION OF SAID COLONY AND PROVINCE IS NOW IN THE UNITED STATES, according to the tenor of the last mentioned treaty; and whereas the Congress of the United States, on the 31st day of October in the present year, did enact that until the expiration of the session of Congress then sitting, (unless provisions for the temporary government of the said territories be sooner made by congress) all the military, civil and judicial powers exercised by the then existing government of the same, shall be vested in such person or persons, and be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, for the maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of Louisiana in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion; and the President of the United States has by his commission bearing date the same 31st day of October, invested me with all the powers, and charged me with the several duties heretofore held and exercised by the Governor General and Intendant of the Province:

I have therefore thought fit to issue THIS MY PROCLAMATION, making known the premises, and to declare, *that the government heretofore exercised over the said province of Louisiana, as well under the authority of Spain as of the French Republic,* HAS CEASED, *and that,* THAT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IS ESTABLISHED *over the same:* that the inhabitants thereof will be incorporated in the union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States; that in the mean time they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and the religion they profess; that all laws and municipal regulations which were in existence at the cessation of the late government, remain in full force, and all civil officers charged with their execution, except those whose powers have been specially invested in me, and except also such officers as have been entrusted with the collection of the revenue, are continued in their functions, during the pleasure of the government for the time being, or until provision shall otherwise be made.

And I do hereby exhort and enjoin all the inhabitants and other persons within the said province, to be faithful and true in their allegiance to the United States, and obedient to the laws and authorities of the same, under full assurance that their just rights will be under the guardianship of the United States, and will be maintained from all force or violence from without or within.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

Given at the city of New-Orleans the 20th day of December, 1803, and of the independence of the United States of America the 28th.

WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE.

January 18.

The following MESSAGE from the President of the United States, accompanying sundry documents relative to a delivery of possession, on the 20th ultimo, by the Commissary of the French Republic, to the Commissioners of the United States of America, of the Territory of LOUISIANA, was presented on Monday to the two Houses of Congress.

MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

In execution of the act of the present session of Congress, for taking possession of Louisiana, as ceded to us by France, and for the temporary government thereof, Governor Claiborne of the Mississippi Territory, and General Wilkinson were appointed commissioners to receive possession. They proceeded with such regular troops as had been assembled at Fort Adams, from the nearest posts, and with some militia of the Mississippi Territory, to New Orleans. To be prepared for any thing unexpected which might arise out of the transaction, a respectable body of militia was ordered to be in readiness in the states of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, and a part of those of Tennessee was moved on to the Natchez. No occasion, however, arose for their services. Our commissioners, on their arrival at New-Orleans, found the province already delivered by the commissaries of Spain to that of France, who delivered it over to them on the 20th day of December, as appears by their declaratory act accompanying this. Governor Claiborne being duly invested with the powers heretofore exercised by the Governor and Intendants of Louisiana, assumed the government on the same day, and, for the maintenance of law and order, immediately issued the proclamation and address now communicated.

On this important acquisition, so favorable to the immediate interests of our western citizens, so auspicious to the peace and security of the nation in general, which adds to our country territory so extensive & fertile, and to our citizens new brethren to partake of the blessings of freedom and self-government, I offer to Congress and our country my sincere congratulations.

TH: JEFFERSON.

January 16, 1804.

City of New-Orleans, Dec. 20th, 1803.

SIR,

We have the satisfaction to announce to you, that the province of Louisiana was this day surrendered to the United States by the commissioner of France; and to add, that the flag of our country was raised amidst the acclamations of the inhabitants.

The enclosed is a copy of an instrument of writing which was signed and exchanged by the commissioners of the two governments, and is designed as a record of this interesting transaction.

Accept assurances of our respectful consideration.

WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE.
JAS: WILKINSON.

The honorable James Madison, Secretary of State, City of Washington.

The undersigned William C. C. Claiborne and James Wilkinson, commissioners or agents of the United States, agreeable to the full powers they have received from Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, under date of the 31st October, 1803, and twenty eight year of the independence of the United States of America, (8 Brumaire, 12th year of the French Republic) countersigned by the secretary of state James Madison, and citizen Peter Clement Laussat, colonial prefect, and commissioner of the French government for the delivery in the name of the French Republic, of the country, territories and dependencies of Louisiana, to the commissioners or agents of the United States, conformably to the powers, commission and special mandate which he has received in the name of the French people from citizen Bonaparte, First Consul, under date of the 6th June, 1803, (17 Prairial, 11th year of the French Republic) countersigned by the secretary of state, Hugues Maret, and by his excellency the minister of marine and colonies Decres, do certify by these presents, that on this day, Tuesday the 20th December, 1803, of the Christian era, (28th Frimaire, 12th year of the French Republic) being convened in the hall of the Hotel de Ville of New-Orleans, accompanied on both sides by the chiefs and officers of the army and navy, by the municipality and divers respectable citizens of their respective republics, the said William C. C. Claiborne and James Wilkinson delivered to the said citizen Laussat their aforesaid full powers by which it evidently appears that full power and authority has been given them jointly and severally to take possession of and to occupy the territories ceded by France to the United States by the treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th of April last, (10th Floreal) and for that purpose to repair to the said territory and there to execute and perform all such acts and things, touching the premises, as may be necessary for fulfilling their appointment conformable to the said treaty and the laws of the United States, and thereupon the said citizen Laussat declared that in virtue of and in the terms of the powers, commission and special mandate dated at St. Cloud, 6th June, 1803, of the Christian era, (17th Prairial, 11th year of the French Republic) he put from that moment, the said commissioners of the United States in possession of the country, territories and dependencies of Louisiana, conformably to the 1st, 2d, 4th and 5th articles of the treaty and the two conventions, concluded and signed the 30th April, 1803, (10th Floreal, 11th year of the French Republic) between the French Republic and the United States of America, by citizen Francis Barbe Marbois, minister of the public treasury, and Messieurs Robert R. Livingston and James Monroe, ministers plenipotentiary of the United States, all three furnished with full powers, of which treaty and two conventions of the ratifications, made by the First Consul of the French Republic, on the one part, and by the President of the United States, by, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the other part, have been exchanged and mutually received at the city of Washington, the 21st October, 1803, 28 Vendemaire, 12th year of the French Republic, by citizen Louis Andre Pichon *charges des affairs* of the French Republic, near the United States, on the part of France, and by James Madison, secretary of state of the United States, on the part of the United States, according to the *proces verbal* drawn up on the same day; and the present delivery of the country is made to them, to the end, that in conformity with the object of the said treaty the sovereignty and property of the colony or province of Louisiana may pass to the said United States, under the same clauses and conditions as it had been ceded by Spain to France, in virtue of the treaty concluded at St. Ildefonso, on the 1st October, 1800 (9th Vendemaire, 9th year) between these two last powers, which has since received its execution by the actual re-entrance of the French Republic into possession of the said colony or province.

And the said citizen Laussat in consequence of this present time, delivered to the said commissioners of the United States, in this public sitting, the keys of the city of New-Orleans, declaring that he discharges from their oaths of fidelity towards the French Republic, the citizens and inhabitants of Louisiana, who shall choose to remain under the dominion of the United States.

And that it may forever appear, the undersigned have signed the *proces verbal* of this important and solemn act, in the French and English languages, and have sealed it with their seals, and have caused it to be countersigned by their secretaries of commission, the day, month and year above written.

(Signed)

W. C. C. CLAIBORNE, (seal.)
JAMES WILKINSON, (seal.)
LAUSSAT. (seal.)

The Governor's address to the citizens of Louisiana.

Fellow Citizens of Louisiana,

On the great and interesting event now finally consummated—an event so advantageous to yourselves, and so glorious to United America, I cannot forbear offering you my warmest congratulations. The wise policy of the Consul of France has, by the cession of Louisiana to the United States, secured to *you*, a conection beyond the reach of change, and to your posterity the sure inheritance of freedom. The American people receive you as brothers; and will hasten to extend to you a participation of those inestimable rights, which have formed the basis of their own unexampled prosperity. Under the auspices of the American government, you may confidently rely upon the security of your liberty, your property and the religion of your choice. You may with equal certainty, rest assured, that your commerce will be promoted, that your agriculture cherished; in a word, that your true interests will be among the primary objects of our national legislature. In return for these benefits, the United States will be amply remunerated, if your growing attachment to the constitution of our country, and your veneration for the pruciples on which it is founded, be duly proportioned to the blessings which they will confer. Among your first duties therefore, you should cultivate with assiduity among yourselves, the advancement of political information, you should guide the rising generation in the paths of republican economy and virtue; you should encourage literature, for without the advantages of education, your descendants will be unable to appreciate the intrinsic worth of the governments transmitted to them.

As for myself, fellow citizens, accept a sincere assurance, that during my continuance in the situation in which the President of the United States has been pleased to place me, every exertion will be made on my part, to foster your internal happiness, and forward your general welfare, for it is only by such means, that I can secure to myself, the approbation of those great and just men who preside in the councils of our nation.

Wm. C. C. CLAIBORNE.
New-Orleans, 20th Dec. 1803

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) *Jan. 2.*

By the arrival of the schooner Betsey, from Gonaives, we learn that Cape Francois was evacuated, as also Cape Nichola Mole. There was a capitulation between Rochambeau and Dessalines on the 17th November, to evacuate it in ten days: but on the tenth day Rochambeau was not prepared. He offered terms on the 27th to the British Commodore; but from his insolent and infamous correspondence, he could make no terms, and was under the necessity of surrendering himself and the whole garrison prisoners, with all the shipping in the port, including three frigates. Rochambeau was with the military, &c. sent to Jamaica, and all the French inhabitants were permitted to go to Cuba: Rochambeau went in the French frigate Surveillante, and it was with the utmost difficulty that his own guards were prevented from hanging him on board the frigate. All the French frigates were taken possession of by British officers, and the French frigate Clorinde in getting out of the harbor, went ashore, and did not get off till next day, when the Frenchmen rose on the British, and carried her into Porto Rico. We have these particulars from a gentleman who was at the Cape when the evacuation took place.

JANUARY 7.

By the brig *Eliza*, arrived at this port yesterday, in 25 days from Kingston, Jamaica, we are informed, that two days previous to her sailing the three frigates taken at Cape Francois, and forty transports, having on board Gen. ROCHAMBEAU and suite, with about two thousand troops, arrived there; a part of the troops captured at the Cape had been sent to Cuba, New-Providence, &c.—There were 25 French passengers in the *Eliza*.

In the Message of the President of the United States, to Congress, of the 5th December, he says,

"I recommend to the consideration of Congress, a just *indemnification*, for the interest of the captors of the Mishonda and the Mirboha, yielded by them for the *public accommodation.*"

This is just.—Would it not be as just, to recommend an adequate *indemnification*, to the merchants, for their losses by French spoliations, yielded, by the *Government of the United States*, for the *public accommodation?* This would be an act of justice—but no matter for that—it wants the recommendation of being useful to faction—so it is treated as the cassock was treated by the parson when he was going to crack a commandment. Cast into the corner with, "*lye there divinity.*"

From the Chronicle Express.

ANTHONY PASQUIN.—A new paper under the title of THE DEMOCRAT, has just made its appearance at Boston. It is edited by John Williams, under the assumed name of Anthony Pasquin.—Mr. Williams is an Englishman, who about 7 years since, published for a short time, a federal paper in this city, called *The Columbian Gazette.* He has since been to his native country, and arrived in the United States, from the island of Madeira, but a few weeks past. In his address, he professes very ardent republican politics, and appears to believe that he will successfully court popularity by abusing the Vice President. He has yet to learn, that the time is past, when the public viewed without indignation, the gross and shameful slanders that have been published against that gentleman; and also, that foreigners will not ingratiate themselves with the American people, by discharging abuse and calumny at the character of their second magistrate.

This day is Published,

And sold at William Prichard's Book-store,

A VIRGINIA EDITION OF

AN

EXAMINATION

OF THE VARIOUS CHARGES EXHIBITED AGAINST

AARON BURR, ESQ.

Vice-President of the United States;

AND A DEVELOPEMENT

OF THE CHARACTERS AND VIEWS

OF HIS POLITICAL OPPONENTS.

BY ARISTIDES.

"I am not of the number of those men who are perpetually troubling and disturbing you; I hold not any office of trust or administration in the State; I therefore, come forward with confidence, and denounce transactions and crimes like these."

ROBERT GORDON, & Co.

Have this day received, and offer for Sale,

20 Pipes, 11 Hhds. and 34 quarter Casks of choice

MADEIRA WINE,

The best and oldest which can be procured in Madeira for Bills of Exchange.

They expect in two or three weeks an additional supply, furnished by different houses in Madeira; and hereafter it is their intention to keep on hand a more considerable stock than heretofore.

They have also for sale, a few Pipes good French Brandy and Butts Antigua Rum, 3 years old; a few tons Bar Iron, and a general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Richmond, January 20, 1804. 3w.

Sales at Auction.

On Monday next before the door of the Eagle Tavern, at 4 o'clock,

WILL positively BE SOLD by the subscribers, on a credit of six months for approved endorsed notes,

One elegant second hand Chariot,

WITH ONE SETT PLATED HARNESS—

And also on the same terms,

SIX VALUABLE HORSES.

PROSSER & MONCURE, v. m.

Richmond, Jan. 23, 1804.

For Sale,

ABOUT 450 acres of LAND, lying on the Three Chopp'd and the River Roads, half a mile from the river at Westham, and six miles from the city of Richmond—three-fourths in woods.

This land combines the important advantages of a good soil—conveniency to the seat of government; a handsome situation for buildings, and very healthy; a good mill seat, with permission to erect a mill—an abundance of oak and pine timber, and good spring water.

The subscriber would be glad also to treat for two or three BRICK TENEMENTS, not far from the Capitol. These houses are not finished, but they will be completed in course of the spring, and one of them is now in sufficient forwardness to shew the plan of the buildings.

JOHN PENDLETON.

City of Richmond, 20th January, 1804.

Richmond Temporary Theatre.

This Evening, Wednesday, January 25th, 1804.

WILL BE PRESENTED (FOR THE FIRST TIME HERE)

A TALE OF MYSTERY,

A MELODRAME.

To which will be added a comic Opera, called

THE POOR SOLDIER.

☞ Doors to be opened at 5, and performance to begin at 6 o'clock, precisely.

IRISH LINENS.

good assortment of 7-8ths and 4-4ths wide

Irish Linens,

IN beſs of 25 to 34 pieces, purchaſed in Dublin in July, and imported by the ſhip Mercury, from Liverpool, for ſale by

JOHN HENRY.

Richmond, 10th November, 1803.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool

A General Aſſortment of

Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Which they are now ſelling off at their uſual low prices, for cash or country produce.

Richmond, September 12, 1803. *tf.*

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30 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Monday the 20th June laſt, a Negro Girl, called

SALLY,

LATELY the property of Mr. William Robertſon, of Manchester. She is a tall ſtout black Girl, about twenty years old, ſtoops much, has very ſhort knotty hair, which ſhe attempts to make longer by platting; her noſe turns up and is thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Manchester, are her uncles, by whom it is probable ſhe is harbored.—She is a good ſemſtreſs.

I will give the above reward to any perſon who will ſecure her in Jail ſo that I get her again.

JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Petersburg, July 15, 1803.

Tobacco Land.

FOR SALE.

IN Amherſt county, on Horſley's Creek, 329 acres of rich Tobacco Land, formerly the property of Mr. Daniel Warwick, and known by the name of WINCANTON. This land has the advantage of laying on the main road, leading from Amherſt Court-Houſe to Waugh's Ferry, on James River, is a valuable ſtand for a Country Store, with a framed houſe for that purpoſe, entirely new, and ſufficiently large, having two rooms below and two above ſtairs, with a good brick chimney, and well under-pinned with brick, alſo a lumber houſe ſixteen feet ſquare, with a cellar of its full ſize walled up with ſtone. There is alſo a Taylor's and Saddler's ſhop, and other out houſes; likewiſe a tolerable good dwelling houſe with three rooms below, and two above ſtairs; a kitchen, dairy, and other out houſes within a mile of the ſtore, ſuitable for a private family. On this tract of land there is about ſeventy five acres cleared; all of which is freſh and in good order for cultivation. It has alſo the advantage of being only ſeven miles from Bethel, where there is an inſpection of Tobacco, and within eighteen miles of Lynchburg.

As it is preſumed no perſon will be inclined to purchaſe the above without viewing the premiſes, they will be ſhewn by Meſſrs. Taliaferro & Loving, who live within a few miles of Wincanton, and fully empowered to make a ſale; and the terms of payment may be known from them; as alſo on application to

Gilliat & Kirby.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803. tf

LOUIS WERCQ,

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

NOT intending to carry on his buſineſs as extenſively as heretofore, informs the public, that in future he ſhall expect materials to be paid for, before they are made into clothes. He has on hand a ſupply of the beſt Cloths, Caſſimeres, Swanſdowns, Marſeilles, &c which he will ſell low for cash only. All perſons having claims againſt him will be paid on application, and thoſe in his debt are requeſted to pay their accounts to him immediately.

Richmond, October 17th, 1803. 4m.

TO RENT,

THE middle tenement in the large four story Brick houſe nearly oppoſite the Poſt-Office, which was laſt occupied by Edmund W. Rootes—For terms apply to BEN. JAMES HARRIS, or THOMAS HARRIS.

Richmond, October 7, 1803.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS FOR SALE

VERY LOW INDEED,

FOURTH proof French Brandy, by the pipe.
Second proof Holland Gin, by the pipe.
Beſt Green Coffee, by the hhd.
New-England Rum, by the hhd.
Sherry Wine, (beſt quality) by the quarter Caſk.
Window Glaſs, by the box, different ſizes.
Cotton Cards, aſſorted numbers, by the box.

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

PATENT BALANCES.

E. W. ROOTES.

November 10th, 1803.

NOTICE.

In the caſe of Ephraim Macquillen, a Bankrupt.

THE ſubſcribers being duly appointed aſſignees of the eſtate and effects of Ephraim Macquillen, bankrupt; all perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame to any perſon or perſons than the ſubſcribers, or to ſuch as ſhall be duly authoriſed by them.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM,
JOHN ST. JOHN, } Aſſignees.

December 27, 1803.

For LIVERPOOL,

The well armed faſt-ſailing Ship

AURORA

WILL be diſpatched with all poſſible ſpeed; freight offered immediately will be received on accommodating terms. Apply to

Robertſon & Brown.

6000 buſhels Stoved SALT.

Norfolk, Dec. 13, 1803.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ſhip *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general aſſortment of

Merchandize,

SUITABLE to the ſeaſon, which they are diſpoſed to ſell on moderate terms, for Caſh, Country Produce, or, to *punctual cuſtomers*, on the uſual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE calculated to ſtore FLOUR, &c. thoſe who may conſide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are aſſured, that their endeavours will be uſed to give general, ſatisfaction, and their charge for ſtorage, &c. will be reaſonable.

Richmond, 13th October, 1803.

To the Public.

DURING the enſuing year J. OGILVIE will continue to purſue the profeſſional inſtruction of youth in the city of Richmond: His courſe of inſtruction embraces Grammar, Arithmetic, Latin, Geography, Hiſtory, Geometry, Natural and Moral Philoſophy, political Economy and Metaphyſics; exerciſes in Compoſition and Elocution, Periodical public examinations & examinations will alſo conſtitute regular and eſſential parts of the plan he propoſes to purſue. The charge for tuition will be fifty dollars per annum for inſtruction in the ſeveral departments of ſcience, and forty dollars for inſtruction in the different branches of elementary literature, he propoſes to teach; the fee for tuition to be paid quarterly in advance. Every pupil will alſo be expected to pay three dollars annually on entrance to defray the expence of fuel and the rent of the ſchool & lecture room By conſiderate and candid men, J. Ogilvie preſumes that no apology or explanations will be deemed neceſſary, for the additional charge of thirteen dollars annually. The fees of tuition, are at preſent palpably and proverbially below the ſtandard of equitable compenſation for the labor which the inſtructor undergoes and the ſervices he renders. A very brief ſtatement will place this important ſubject in a clear and intereſting light. The paramount importance of education is acknowledged by all. It is the *radical* profeſſion, on which the virtue, accompliſhments and happineſs of individuals, what occupation ſoever they may embrace and in what ſituation ſoever they are placed, eſſentially depend. The bleſſings and the very being of republican liberty, the diffuſion of uſeful knowledge, the extirpation of prevailing errors, are obviouſly & indiſſolubly connected with the efforts of enlightened & energetic inſtructors. The friend of mankind and the lover of his country, will deſire nothing more ardently, than that this profeſſion, which ſo many cauſes have combined to degrade, ſhould be reſtored to its proper rank in public eſtimation and practical utility.—But it were chimerical to indulge a hope of this ſort, whilſt the pecuniary compenſation which the inſtructor receives for his ſervices however important, for his exertions however laborious, is ſo miſerable ſcanty, as to doom him to celibacy, inſuperable indigence and ſordid obſcurity. Until inſtructors ſhall receive a pecuniary compenſation proportioned to their talents, attainments and ſervices, the education of youth muſt be abandoned to ſcioliſts, pretenders and pedants. Men of enterpriſe, genius and learning, will neceſſarily prefer thoſe occupations, where ſuch accompliſhments are moſt likely to obtain their proper eſtimation & reward. Altho' he will probably expoſe himſelf to the charge of egotiſm, J. Ogilvie cannot in juſtice to the ſubject and himſelf forbear to add, that ſince his arrival in Virginia, his abilities ſuch as they are, have been exerted in the buſineſs of juvenile education with aſſiduity and enthuſiaſm. To this purſuit he has devoted the flower of his youth and the beſt energies of his mind No exertions to which his faculties were adequate, have been ſpared, to qualify himſelf to communicate uſeful knowledge and inſtil virtuous principles into the minds of youth. On every branch of literature and ſcience comprehended in his courſe, he has endeavored to collect information from every acceſſible ſource. If on any ſubject he inculcates erroneous principles, he can truely ſay, it does not proceed from the want of ſincere wiſhes and perſevering efforts to diſcover and inculcate truth. Sedentary confinement, uninterrupted labor and nocturnal ſtudy have impaired his health, enfeebled his frame and extinguiſhed he fears for ever the native cheerfulneſs and ardor of his mind.—Hitherto the pleaſure of indulging an early and romantic predilection, and the conſoling conſciouſneſs of having zealouſly endeavored to be uſeful, have been the principal rewards of his exertions. Far from having had it in his power to accumulate the means of phyſical independence, he has ſcarcely been able to obtain a comfortable ſubſiſtence. Theſe obſervations are not made in the ſpirit of repining or complaint, but for the purpoſe of obviating a miſconſtruction of the motive which has induced him to increaſe his charge for tuition. He is deſtined probably during the prime of his life to purſue the buſineſs of juvenile inſtruction, nor does he murmur at his deſtiny.—At the ſame time he cannot think himſelf juſtly expoſed to the charge of unreaſonable ſelfiſhneſs, when he indulges a wiſh, that the emoluments of the laborious and uſeful occupation he purſues ſhould be ſufficient to afford the means of comfortable ſubſiſtence and the proſpect of permanent exemption, from the ſevereſt diſaſters in the black catalogue of human misfortunes, *debt* and *deſtitution*.

P. S. J. Ogilvie wiſhes to receive five or ſix of his pupils as boarders; his terms for boarding will be forty five pounds per annum, to be paid quarterly, and punctually, and the firſt quarter in advance.

Richmond, January 1, 1804.

LOST OR MISLAID.

THE following Certificate of navy ſtock of the U. States, ſtanding on the books of John Hopkins, eſq. Commiſſioner of Loans, has been loſt or miſlaid, viz:

No. 53, dated 29th October, 1799, Navy 8 per cent. Stock,—100 dollars.

Which certificate is ſigned by John Hopkins, commiſſioner of loans, ſtate of Virginia. Notice is hereby given, that application will be made for a renewal of the above certificate agreeable to law. Any perſon who can give me information of the ſaid certificate, ſhall be generouſly rewarded.

James Currie,

Richmond, Dec. 30, 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

At Powhatan Courthouſe, on Wedneſday the firſt of February next, about twenty

SLAVES,

Conſiſting of Men, Women and Children.

CASH will be expected for one half the purchaſe money; on the other half, a credit of 6 months will be allowed, on giving bonds with approved ſecurity, to bear intereſt from the date if not punctually paid.

William Randolph.

Wilton, Dec. 22, 1803.

The above ſale is poſtponed until Wedneſday the 15th Feb. next.

To be Rented,

THE HOUSE AND LOT

NEAR the Capitol in this city, at preſent occupied by the Auditor of public Accounts, whoſe term will expire the firſt of February. For terms apply to A. BLAIR.

Richmond, December 26th, 1803. tf

James River Company.

THE ſubſcriber is authoriſed to receive propoſals for furniſhing Good White Oak Scantling and Plank for making Lockgates, for the James River Company.

Thoſe diſpoſed to undertake, will be informed of particulars on application to

Robert Pollard.

December 19th, 1803. 6tw3w

4439 Acres of valuable

LAND,

IN the ſouth of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be ſold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the ſtate of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

LOTS FOR SALE.

On Thurſday the 12th of next month, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be ſold on the premiſes, (if not previouſly ſold privately)

TWO LOTS,

ON Shockoe Hill, nearly oppoſite Gen. Moſeley's, and at preſent occupied by Marſden Duke. There is a ſmall dwelling houſe and a good kitchen on one of them. The terms of ſale will be, one third caſh; another in three months, and the balance in three months, with a Deed of Truſt on the property, to inſure punctuality in the two laſt payments. A ſatisfactory title will be made to the purchaſer.

Nath'l. & Ben. Sheppard.

December 28th, 1803.

In obedience to a decree of the county Court of Fairfax, on the 25th day of this month, at the Eagle Tavern, in the City of Richmond, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, on a credit of ſix, twelve, and eighteen months,

Two half acre Lots,

KNOWN in the plan of ſaid City, as Nos. 542 and 768, mortgaged by Joſiah Watſon to Charles Higbee to ſecure the payment of a debt due from him to ſaid Higbee—One of theſe Lots adjoins that occupied by Lieut. Bingham, and fronting Mr. Jeffee Bowles's, the other near Mr. William Hay's Brewery. Bonds with approved ſecurity will be required.

CHARLES COPLAND,
GEO. JEFFERSON, } Commiſſioners.
BENJAMIN MOSBY,

January 4, 1804.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, made the 26th day of May 1803, will be ſold, at Public Auction, on the premiſes, for READY MONEY, on Saturday the 28th of this inſtant, (January) the

TRACT OF LAND,

in Goochland county, on Tuckahoe Creek, whereon George Perkins now lives, it being the tract of land that Major Power died poſſeſſed of. This ſale is made to raiſe the ſum of £81 15 6 1-2, with 5 per cent. intereſt upon 60l. 19s. 6d. to be computed from the 28th day of December 1802, to ſatisfy Col. Robert H. Saunders—alſo, to ſatisfy Anderſon Peers, the ſum of 256l. 18. 1d. 1-4, with 5 per cent. intereſt on 127l. 10s. 5d. to be computed from the 28th day of December 1802.

JOHN CURD,
WM. MILLER,
JAMES VAUGHAN, } Comm'rs.

January 2, 1804. (ds.)

Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending and delivering to the ſubſcriber, living in Auguſta county, or lodging him in any jail ſo that I can get him again, a Negro Man named TOM LATE, the property of James Lamme of this county. He is 5 feet 6 inches high and well made, about 33 years of age, ſeveral ſcars on his forehead, viz: one large ſcar acroſs his forehead and another rather croſſing it, one on his temple, a large beard; had on and took with him, one bottle green broad cloth coat and drab do. one ſwanſdown waiſtcoat and blue do. half boots and fur hat, and a pair of fancy cord and grey breeches. He was raiſed in Hanover county by Pettus Ragland. It is probable that he has taken that rout. The above reward will be given by me.

James Kennerly, jun.

December 15th, 1803. [3w]

I have for SALE, at my Mill, near the city of Richmond,

PLAISTER OF PARIS,

IN the lump, or ground, ready for manure or plaiſter, which will be ſold low, and a conſiderable deduction made to thoſe who purchaſe by the large quantity.

RICHARD ADAMS.

Auguſt 12, 1803. 6mba.

BARTLETT STILL,

Is opening a General Aſſortment of

Fancy Goods,

In the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Meredith, next door to Meſſrs. Ellis & Allen,

—VIZ.—

Chintzes and Calicoes.
Lace Cloaks and Veils.
Fine Laces & Edgings.
Luſtrings and Satins.
Silk Muſlins.
Italian Crapes.
Feathers and Flowers.
Faſhionable Ribbons.
Silk and Cotton Trimmings.
Satin and Luſtring Umbrellas.
Gloves & Glove Ties.
Moleſkin Veſt Patterns.

Plated Ware and Jewellery.

Fine Guns & Piſtols.
Gold & Silver Watches, & Clocks, warranted.
Gold and Silver Trimmings, new patterns.

TEA, &c.

Gunpowder Tea,
Spaniſh Segars, of a ſuperior quality.

N. B.—B. S. offers his ſervices to his friends and the public, to tranſact VENDUE & COMMISSION BUSINESS. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend on good treatment, as great exertion will be made to give ſatisfaction.

PRODUCE and GOODS ſtored and delivered on the ſhorteſt notice, by B. S.

Richmond, December 13, 1803.

Virginia;

At a ſuperior Court of Chancery, for the Richmond Diſtrict, September the 12th, 1803.

BETWEEN

Haiah Morton, and Edward Nunnellee, Plaintiffs,

AND

John Morton, jun. Daniel Johnſton, and Molly, his wife; John Dyer, and Lavina, his wife; Champe Auſtin, and Amey, his wife; Stephen Arthur, and Jenny, his wife; Leonard Turley, and Suckey, his wife; John Morton, Patſey Morton, James Morton, Nancy Morton, Armiſtead Morton, Jacob Morton, Hezekiah Morton, and Richard Morton, repreſentatives of John Morton, ſen. deceaſed, Defendants.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance, and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their council, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendants do appear here, on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

FOR RENT,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

A BRICK Lumber Houſe, Stable and Carriage Houſe. Apply to

Marcus Elcan.

Dec. 3, 1803. 12awtf.

ROBERT JOHNSTON,

Has received from *London* and *Liverpool*, a well ſelected aſſortment of

FALL & FASHIONABLE

GOODS,

Which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms.

He has on hand a few elegant

LOOKING GLASSES,

In burniſhed Gold Frames;

THERMOMETERS, &c. &c.

R. J. has rented a commodious Lumber-Houſe, near the Baſin, where he will receive Produce on Storage or Commiſſion. Perſons inclined to intruſt their property to his care, may depend on the ſtricteſt attention to their intereſt.

Richmond, October 15. 6awtf.

RICHMOND MILLS.

THE public are hereby reſpectfully informed, that we ſhall continue to keep a ſupply of MEAL and HOMONY, to give in exchange for CORN, at the rate of eighty pounds of Meal or ninety pounds of Homony for the hundred pounds Corn, which rates are the eaſieſt at which we can hereafter exchange, on account of the great trouble and expence in proportion to the ſmall extent of that branch of buſineſs; but a great convenience will ariſe to thoſe who chuſe to depoſit their Corn, which will be paid in Tickets for Meal and Homony, as required, at the above rates, without any farther deduction for ſtorage, &c.

A ſupply of Meal, Homony, Bran, &c. will always be furniſhed at moderate prices to thoſe who apply

Thomas Rutherfoord & Co.

January 1ſt, 1803. (tuwSw)

L. PECK & Co.

HAVE for ſale, a few caſks of firſt rate Goſhen CHEESES, and two or three patent COTTON MACHINES, calculated to work by hand, by draft, or by water. They alſo offer to contract for the delivering here from 50 to 100 likely MULES, for the next ſeaſon, as they have done the laſt two ſeaſons. Apply to Luman Biſhop, at the late office of the Recorder on Market Square.

Richmond, December 5th, 1803. 12awtf.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Mancheſter Turnpike, on the 10th inſt. a light Mulatto Man, named JACK, about 24 or 25 years old, rather over the middle ſtature, a bad countenance when ſpoken to, large mouth with a buſhy head of hair; his clothing is ſuch as labourers uſually wear, which he may probably change. I have reaſon to ſuſpect he will endeavor to make his way to ſome of the northern ſtates and paſs as a free man: it is highly probable he may have obtained a free paſs. All perſons are hereby warned againſt carrying him out of the ſtate, or entertaining or employing him in any capacity whatever.

The above reward will be paid to any perſon who will deliver him to me, or Ten Dollars if he is lodged in any jail in the ſtate, and information given to me ſo that I get him again. W. TRUEHEART

Hanover county, Dec. 20th, 1803. 3w